

BIG NAVY DIRIGIBLE FOLLOWING SEAPLANE NC-4 TO HALIFAX

require 24 hours' overhauling, but if the weather conditions are considered probable that to-morrow night would see the fleet off on their moonlight trip to Azores.

DESTROYER PREPARED TO REACH ANY PLANE IN DISTRESS IN HOUR

Extra Motors and Skilled Mechanics Await Flyers on Ship in Azores.

PONTA DELGADO, the Azores, Tuesday, May 13 (Associated Press).—The meteorological ships between the Azores and Newfoundland report a storm moving over the course of the American seaplane flight to-day, but predict good weather for to-morrow with strong northwesterly winds. It is believed here that the seaplane will start from Trepasey to-morrow, May 14.

The destroyers which are stretched out at fifty-mile intervals along the course to guide and assist the flyers will emit heavy black smoke the day of the flight and will burn flares and shoot star shells at night. At no time will the seaplanes be more than thirty minutes' flying distance from a destroyer. A destroyer will be able to reach a plane, if it is forced to alight, within an hour.

The planes will fly direct to Ponta Delgado and land in the bay. If they are unable to complete the journey, however, they will land at Horta, 150 miles from here, where the cruiser Columbia is stationed with supplies to facilitate the continuance of the flight to Ponta Delgado. The planes will remain moored here overnight and will be overhauled if necessary before proceeding to Lisbon. The destroyer tender Melville, which is in the harbor here, has aboard a crew of aviator mechanics, six extra Liberty motors, extra gasoline, propellers and other supplies.

Fourteen destroyers will be stationed between this port and Lisbon. Flares already are in position and the others will leave here to-morrow.

BIG DIRIGIBLE C-5 OVER NOVA SCOTIA ON WAY TO ST. JOHN'S

(Continued From First Page.)

foundland led officials to believe that the craft would reach St. John's between 6 and 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Results of the flight will be reported immediately to the department, and if it is decided to attempt a trip across the Atlantic the C-5 probably will leave St. John's within a few days, weather permitting.

CHATHAM, Mass., May 14.—The C-5, flying 1,000 feet high, passed over the air station here at 10:05 A. M. The balloon was ascending as she disappeared over the course followed by the seaplane NC-4.

The C-5 had been reported passing over Vineyard Haven at 8:40. Weather conditions were ideal and the C-5 apparently was going at top speed when she passed here.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., May 14.—The big Navy dirigible C-5 left the Montauk Naval Air Station at 8 o'clock this morning in an attempt to fly to St. John's, Newfoundland. Weather conditions were excellent, a south wind, blowing at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, will aid the dirigible in its test flight.

Although no official announcement was made that St. John's was the destination of the C-5, there is little doubt here that the dirigible is attempting to reach the Canadian port, as the radio station here notified the stations at Chatham, Mass., Bar Harbor and Portland, Me., to be on the watch for the C-5. A message stating that the C-5 had left was sent broadcast by the radio station.

A message was also sent to Commander Maxfield at Washington from the radio station, stating that the C-5 had started, that everything went off in tip-top shape, and to report the fact to the U. S. S. Chicago, stationed at St. John's.

About 5 o'clock this morning all

of the globe at the station were ordered out and went to the hangar to put the C-5 in shape. Several men had been working on the dirigible all night, following her flight yesterday afternoon to New London, Conn.

At 5:30 o'clock the doors on the hangar were moved back, and at 7:15 a big blast was blown from the siren, signalling all hands. The men piled out from the hangar with a mighty shout and rushed across the big green to the hangar, where they lined up on each side of the dirigible. Lieut. Ralph Norris of Chelsea, Mass., who has charge of the handling of the dirigible when it is in the hangar and all preparations for the flight, gave orders to the men. Three hundred men aided in launching the ship in the air.

The officers of the station then gathered around the dirigible and shook hands with the crew. They were six men on the C-5. It was commanded by Lieut. Commander E. W. Cole of Marietta, Ohio, pilot. The others in the crew are: Coxswain, Lieut. Junior Grade, E. O. Campbell, Lynn, Ky.; Pilot, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, J. B. Lawrence, St. Paul, Minn.; Radio Operator, Ensign, H. Estorley, Youngstown, Ohio; Engineer, Chief Machinist, Mate, C. H. Blackburn of Walker, Minn., and T. L. Mooreman, Lawyers, Va.

As he was about to get into the basket Lieut. Campbell said: "God be with us all we meet again."

"We will be with the seaplanes yet," said Commander Cole. At 5 o'clock sharp the dirigible rose in the air, headed south directly in the wind, circled around in an opposite direction and then headed north with the south wind at its tail, while a big shout went up from the hundreds gathered at the station.

The ordinary speed of the C-5 with no wind is about 10 miles an hour, but with the wind favoring the dirigible as it did to-day she was expected to average about 65 or 70 miles an hour. The distance to St. John's is about 800 miles, and if the south wind holds well the dirigible is expected to reach her destination about 6 o'clock to-night, barring accidents. The C-5 carries enough gasoline to make a trip of 1,500 miles. She has two twelve cylinder union motors of 120 horse power, two two-bladed propellers, is 195 feet long and has a capacity of 70,000 cubic feet of gas.

The Collier dog "Blimp," which runs along the ground for a considerable distance every time the dirigible makes a movement, followed the dirigible to-day, when it ran for three miles in the direction taken by the C-5.

Another experiment was to be made at the air station later to-day with a parachute drop from a kite balloon. The test was to be made by Chief Machinist Mate James F. Costello, U. S. N., and Lieut. Junior Grade, E. O. Campbell, who planned to go up in the basket of a kite balloon and drop with a parachute.

Word was received by radio that the C-5 had passed Chatham, Mass., at 10 o'clock, and was going at a fast clip, flying about 500 feet in the air. Just before the C-5 left the air station a message in the shape of a small ivory white elephant was given to the coxswain of the dirigible by Mrs. J. L. Maxfield. The men considered this gift a good omen.

It was learned after the dirigible had left that the orders for a start came from Capt. Noble Irwin, chief of the naval aviation department at Washington, shortly before midnight last night. It had been planned to make the flight on Thursday, but the weather conditions were so favorable that the start was put ahead a day.

Among those at the station was C. K. Wollam, the expert who supervised the manufacture of the C-5 at Camp Meigs.

Wollam expressed confidence of the success of the flight and said that the machine should reach St. John's early to-morrow evening if she attained the ordinary rate of speed with no wind to help her. He pointed out that the C-5 had been reconstructed and was capable of making a long flight of 2,000 miles, and that if she succeeded in making St. John's without a mishap, she might attempt to fly across the Atlantic.

POLICE RESTAURANT OPENS.

Mrs. Enright Contributes Dozen Pies She Made Herself.

The police department restaurant and lunch room was thrown open to patrons for the first time this noon in Room No. 413 on the fourth floor of police headquarters.

Three hundred patrons ate their noonday lunch there at a moderate price. Police Commissioner Enright, Third Deputy Commissioner A. D. Porter and Second Deputy Commissioner Lahey dined there. Mrs. Enright contributed a dozen homemade apple pies which she baked herself.

PIMLICO WINNERS.

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs—Miss Phoebe, owned by J. J. Gallagher, 110, place \$4.30, show \$2.50, won \$1.00; second, Miss Phoebe, 110, place \$4.30, show \$2.50, won \$1.00; third, Miss Phoebe, 110, place \$4.30, show \$2.50, won \$1.00.

Michigan Troops Reach Boston.

BOSTON, May 14.—The transport P. J. Lockenbach with 230 of Michigan troops docked early to-day. The men were sent to Camp Devens. Col. W. W. Ellison was in command.

REDS AT WARSAW STATION TRY TO KILL PADEREWSKI

Two Leap at Him With Revolvers, but Are Quickly Disarmed by Crowd.

The New York Herald to-day published the following copyrighted special cable dispatch from its correspondent at Warsaw, dated last Sunday:

"Premier Paderewski's return from the Peace Conference was the occasion for a mammoth demonstration in his honor, and when he and Mme. Paderewski stepped from their car at the Vienna station, thousands of Poles were there to welcome him.

"As the premier and Mme. Paderewski emerged from the railway station and were about to enter their automobile, two men standing near them suddenly shouted in unison:—

"Down with Paderewski!"

"At the same moment they drew revolvers and at close range tried to shoot the premier. Before they could level their weapons, however, a score of men pounced on them, beat them to the ground and disarmed them.

"Before the gendarmes could rescue the two, the crowd, realizing what had happened, fought their way to them and beat them unmercifully.

"One of the men is a young Jew named Isaac Hahum. The other is well known locally as a Bolshevik and is a Pole.

"The whole affair was quickly over and in a minute's time Premier Paderewski was smiling and bowing his acknowledgments of the warmth and enthusiasm manifested in the greeting accorded to him.

WHITMAN ACCUSED AS 'FABRICATOR' IN DOUGHBAG INQUIRY

(Continued From First Page.)

case that matter. Then the case is closed," Burke said, and left me.

There was a second sensation when Senator Thompson again brought up the name of former Gov. Whitman in connection with a statement he was making on lobbying. The Senator had kind words for representatives of corporations who appeared at Albany and worked open and aboveboard. These men, he said, performed a real service.

But the Senator was quite emphatic in his denunciation of "specialists" who, he said, approached one "surreptitiously."

"What specialists do you refer to?" asked Chairman Burlingame.

"Do you want names?" countered Thompson.

"Yes; let's have them," replied Burlingame.

"Well, I had ex-Governor Whitman in mind for one," declared Thompson. Later the Senator added the names of Charles G. M. Thomas, treasurer of the Consolidated Gas Company, and Richard Henry Burke, the man who is alleged to have assured him that there was a \$500,000 fund to elect him Governor.

Senator Thompson then related another experience with Burke at the entrance to the Biltmore grill. He said:

"The Legislature adjourned May 10, 1916. I went to New York on the 11th. Burke met me at the Biltmore and wanted to know if I was not put to some personal expense during the session in coming to New York. I told him that of course I was always told to personal expense beyond what the Legislature would allow, and he wanted to know if that, inasmuch as the Legislature had adjourned, it would not be proper if he could get some of the companies (traction and lighting interests) to contribute to my expenses.

"I told him no, that I would not accept it. He afterward told me he thought I was exactly right about it, although it seemed a pity that I had to work for nothing and pay part of my expenses. I took it at the time as a very innocent suggestion from a man like him and took no offense. Looking back now, however, it appears in a different light.

"During the time Burke called on me at the Biltmore he asked me to recommend his brother-in-law, a lawyer in Brooklyn, to some office. I declined to do this, saying I could not recommend anyone outside of my district.

Senator Thompson contradicted two important contentions made at previous hearings by Ex-Gov. Whitman. At Albany Mr. Whitman told the investigators that Thompson had sought the celebrated St. Regis hotel interview of March 29 last, at which it is alleged Whitman offered Thompson the Republican nomination for

DOUGHBAG STAR WITNESS WHO HAS BEEN EXCUSED FROM TESTIFYING FURTHER



R. H. BURKE

Governor in behalf of the Interborough. Later at City Hall, Mr. Whitman testified that he made it plain to Thompson during the St. Regis interview that he (Whitman) spoke as counsel for the Interborough when he advocated the Carson-Martin seven-cent fare bill.

"I was having breakfast in the Republican Club on March 29," testified Thompson to-day, "when I was approached by George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He asked me if I had heard from Mr. Whitman. I replied that I had not, whereupon Mr. Glynn told me Mr. Whitman wanted me to take lunch with him that day at the St. Regis, where he lived. I went to the St. Regis and met Mr. Whitman coming out. She did not speak to me.

"It is not true, as Mr. Whitman testified, that the names of either Senator Davenport or Burlingame were mentioned while the former Governor and I were at luncheon. Neither is it true, as Mr. Whitman has testified, that I referred to Charles E. Hughes as 'Charles the Baptist.' As I was leaving the St. Regis former Gov. Whitman asked me to consider our conversation confidential. I replied that I would consider his name confidential, but that I did not consider as confidential any talks on pending legislation.

"Did former Gov. Whitman at any time during the luncheon tell you he was in the employ of the Interborough?" was asked.

"He said he was not," replied Senator Thompson.

While testifying in Albany Burke referred to a letter which he said Senator Thompson had addressed to John D. Rockefeller Jr. Inasmuch as Burke attached so much importance to the letter, Senator Thompson to-day made it public. He explained, however, that the letter never had been sent.

In this communication Senator Thompson pointed out that Mr. Rockefeller possessed "the most wonderful opportunity at your command to express practically the idea of brotherhood of any man who lives."

After saying Mr. Rockefeller controlled gas and electric companies, interstate railroads, coal mines and banks, Senator Thompson added that if Mr. Rockefeller seized the opportunity he could in the City of New York accomplish the following results:

Give every one a lighting service, a heating service or a power service at a nominal cost; eliminate the necessity of expensive heating apparatus; eliminate all smoke and danger to health or human life from gas; eliminate dirt and consequent disease; reduce traffic on the streets and add to the comfort and convenience of every citizen.

If Mr. Rockefeller did all this, Senator Thompson said in conclusion, he and his organization "could make a fair, reasonable and satisfactory profit, and the rights of stockholders, directors, officers and employees, including engineers, lawyers, bankers etc., would be secure."

Fully protected by the remarkable rulings of Chairman Alvan W. Burlingame, who refused to permit Frank Moss to cross-examine him, Richard Henry Burke, star witness in the doughbag inquiry, was permitted to leave the hearing, "permanently excused orders," to use the language of the Chairman. As Burke grabbed his hat and hurried from the Board of Estimate Chamber in City Hall he yelled back "Scavenger!" at Frank Moss.

There was a three-cornered clash participated in by Chairman Burlingame, Frank Moss, counsel for Senator Thompson, and Burke, the moment Burke took the stand. Moss told Burke he proposed asking him about the house Burke testified he gave his wife, from whom he is alleged to be separated.

"I refuse to answer any questions about that house or about my wife," declared Burke, removing his Lord Salisbury glasses and registering great indignation.

Chairman Burlingame agreed that Burke did not have to testify concerning the gift of a house to his wife.

"This witness made the statement about the gift of a house to his wife for the purpose of exonerating himself from this committee," argued Mr. Moss. "Inasmuch as this committee accepted Burke's testimony, I have a perfect right to cross-examine him on it. It involves a question of truthfulness, as I will prove if you give me the opportunity."

"The committee is satisfied with the testimony it has on hand," said Chairman Burlingame. "We will pass judgment on the question of its truthfulness. Now, Mr. Moss, if you have anything that pertains directly to the \$500,000 doughbag charges involving a gubernatorial nomination, we will be willing to hear you."

Before Burke took the stand he had a wordy clash with Mr. Moss and expressed himself quite freely within the hearing of the committee, the members of which listened without an attempt to check him.

"I've been here four weeks and I don't care about any arrangements this committee may have made," said the star witness. "I want to get home and attend to my business. This is an outrage, the way you are keeping me here."

After Burke had left the room upon being dismissed, he changed his mind and came back, occupying a rear seat while Senator Thompson was testifying.

Senator Thompson said that in July, 1914, while the Thompson investigating committee was in session, he met Burke at the entrance to the grill room of the Biltmore Hotel. He said Burke then told him that Theodore P. Shonts wanted to know whether he (Thompson) was going to run again for the Senate, and if so, whether Shonts could be of any help to him in the campaign.

"I told him," testified Senator Thompson, "that this was a joke. Burke said it was nothing of the sort. He said Shonts knew that Mrs. Shonts had turned over to the investigating committee some letters, and that since these letters had nothing to do with the committee's investigation, Shonts thought I was right minded in not giving the letters to the press.

"I told Burke I did not care to discuss the matter and added the old story of the general who, before going into battle, prayed that God would not help the enemy."

BERLIN STRIPS PICTURES OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS FROM PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Busts of Dethroned Royalties Also to Disappear From Schools by Council's Order.

(Associated Press.)

BERLIN, April 28. Marble busts, paintings, lithographs and chromos, calculated to keep green the memories of the dethroned Hohenzollerns, are to be removed from public administration buildings, schools and other official premises in Berlin, as a result of the resolution adopted by the municipal council.

The debate on the motion, introduced by both Socialistic factions, evoked a sharp protest from bourgeois parties against the proposed iconoclasm.

The Democratic deputies attempted to shame the radicals by telling them that even the French refused to stoop so low as to remove the likeness of the Bourbons and that Napoleon's tomb was still a revered shrine.

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"I told Burke I did not care to discuss the matter and added the old story of the general who, before going into battle, prayed that God would not help the enemy."

"I and my colleagues," he said in conclusion, "upon whom rests the terrible burden of the forthcoming elections hope and pray the German people who asked all on President Wilson and the United States shall not find themselves deceived. If the American democracy actually accepts the present peace terms as its own, it becomes a cultural mission to perform and ethical treasures to bestow."

President Ebert closed his statement by declaring the present government would "hold out to the last" and accented the idea that it would "make room for others to accept or reject the treaty."

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The Economic Council has decided to maintain a strict blockade of Hungary so long as the political situation there remains uncertain.

The Council of Four appointed this afternoon a sub-committee comprising one member from each of the five great powers (Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States and Japan) to deal with objections and proposals from the German peace plenipotentiaries.

Italian delegates to the Peace Conference are no longer insisting upon the fulfillment of the secret treaty of London, and this part of the controversy relative to territory on the eastern shore of the Adriatic is tending toward an adjustment, according to those who have taken part in recent conferences. The status of Fiume is still being discussed, as the plan to make it a free city similar to Danzig has not proved acceptable.

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EBERT IN BITTER ATTACK ON WILSON, SAYS HE'LL STICK

German President Rejects Idea That His Government Will Quit in This Crisis.

Owing to the almost unprecedented congestion of the transatlantic cables, the following report of a statement made by President Ebert of Germany on Sunday to the Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press was not received until to-day:

BERLIN, Sunday, May 11 (Associated Press).—Declaring that the terms of peace presented by the Allied and Associated Governments to Germany "contemplate the physical, moral and intellectual paralysis of the German people," that Germany were "hypnotized" by statements made by President Wilson, and that he himself is looking forward to the future "with gravest apprehensions," President Ebert said to-day that he still hoped that American democracy would not accept the treaty framed at the Peace Conference.

He rejected with disdain the suggestion that the present German government would resign rather than accept or reject the terms, saying that the government would "hold out to the end."

"When in the course of 2,000 years," he asked, "was ever a peace offered a defeated people which so completely contemplated its physical, moral and intellectual paralysis as do the terms enunciated at Versailles?"

"In his message to Congress on December 4, 1917, President Wilson said: 'The frightful injustice committed in the course of this war must not be made good by wishing a similar injustice on Germany and her Allies. The world would not tolerate the commission of a similar injustice as reprisal and realignment.'

In his message to Congress referred to in the foregoing paragraph, delivered when he asked that a state of war be declared to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary, President Wilson said: 'The wrongs, the very deep wrongs committed in this war must be righted. That, of course, but they can not and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her Allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement.'

"The German people," President Ebert continued, "is only beginning to awake from the hypnosis into which it has been lulled because of its solid faith in the sincerity and truthfulness of Mr. Wilson's program and his Fourteen Points. The awakening will be terrifying and we all look forward to it with gravest apprehensions. In the face of the cold, naked realities, we still consciously cling to the faith which found its epitome in the names of Wilson and the United States, and the conception of the democracy of the League of Nations.

"We cannot believe that this has all been an illusion and that the confidence and hopes of a whole people have been duped in a manner unknown to history. Even now, optimists are saying: 'Wilson will not permit it, he dare not possibly permit it.'"

"The President added that he and his party could not blame the Pan-Germans for the 'immoderate haste with which they are now digging up their former speeches and editorials in which the Social Democrats and other Liberals were ridiculed for their belief in President Wilson's programme.'

"I and my colleagues," he said in conclusion, "upon whom rests the terrible burden of the forthcoming elections hope and pray the German people who asked all on President Wilson and the United States shall not find themselves deceived. If the American democracy actually accepts the present peace terms as its own, it becomes a cultural mission to perform and ethical treasures to bestow."

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